

MT. VERNON SIGNAL

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MEMBER OF
KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION



DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For U. S. Senator—Long Term
J. C. W. Beckham, of Frankfort.
For U. S. Senator—Short Term
J. M. Camden, of Versailles.

Movable School of Agriculture or Farm- ers' Institute.

Co-operating Forces:

State Department of Agriculture, of Kentucky, Extension Department of College of Agriculture, United States Department of Agriculture.

The above institutions have combined to avoid duplication of work and to give instructions in Agriculture to the farmers of the State, free of cost. Practical instructions will be given to Fruit Growing, Soil Building, Grain Growing, Live Stock and Poultry Raising, Home Economics and other farm subjects. The following instructors will address the institute:

C. L. Clayton, Louisville, R. A. Ogg, Indiana, D. D. Slade, Experimental Station, Lexington, M. Douglas, Indiana, Mrs. R. A. Ogg, Greencastle, Ind. Domestic Science as well as local speakers. Both men and women are cordially invited. A school or institute will be held at Brodhead, Nov. 9 and 10th, Monday and Tuesday, Mt. Vernon, Nov. 10th and 11th, Tuesday and Wednesday. Come and bring your neighbor. The State Board of Agriculture deem the above arrangement an advancement along agricultural lines and feel the County Farmers' Institute will be a broader field of usefulness by this co-operative work.

J. W. NEWMAN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the Herald will be found an expression of the high esteem in which Circuit Judge B. J. Bethurum is held by those who have practiced in his court since his elevation to the bench. This came without solicitation on his part; is entirely non-partisan and is a vigorous and dignified testimonial to ability, courage, honesty and patriotic service. It rebukes insinuation, shames slander and forever silences unjust and unmanly criticism. We understand that those who interested themselves in securing this evidence of affection and confidence approached no member of the bar who is an avowed candidate for office and all the members of the bar whose names do not appear on this paper fall within this class. It must be gratifying to Judge Bethurum to know that practically the entire Somerset bar appreciates his efficiency and that they have thus voluntarily affirmed their faith in his integrity and high sense of justice. In the face of this emphatic statement, idle talk of irresponsible men, and the wild and unsupported charges of scheming candidates will neither affect nor influence a grateful constituency.

SHOW YOUR HAND.

Judge Bethurum's opponent, who by the way, is not regarded by any one as being at all in the race, some time ago made the statement in an article, which was notorious for its venom and abuse that he had facts in his possession that would "run Judge Bethurum off the stump and out of the district." The Herald, the following week challenged him to produce the "facts," but the well informed candidate has failed to "produce." We again challenge him to furnish his "proof" of either personal or official misconduct on the part of Judge Bethurum.

The Herald knows that this "wise" man can furnish anything whatever that will in the least reflect on our Judge, and it knows that this unmanly and cowardly insinuation was made for the purpose of trying to check, if possible, the triumphant march of Judge Bethurum to certain victory, and even to induce the voters to withhold their support from him. Judge Bethurum has never yet turned his back to the enemy, and the gentleman can assure that the tongue of a slanderer will never be effective enough to drive a single friend from his side, nor to cause a single supporter to waiver in his loyalty.

The Herald again calls the hand that is hidden. —Somerset Herald.

Members of Somerset Bar Appreciate Judge Bethurum's Honesty and Ability.

[Advertisement]

We the undersigned members of the Somerset Bar, holding in high esteem the character and ability of Judge B. J. Bethurum, hereby express our appreciation of the clean and honest record he has made as presiding Judge of the Pulaski Circuit Court, and of the sincere concern he has shown at all times to administer even and exact justice.

We assert that his entire conduct on the bench has been characterized by absolute fairness and justice, and by a fearless desire to enforce the law. He has shown great capacity as an executive and marked ability as a lawyer, and we deprecate any unjust efforts that may be made to depreciate his public service, or reflect upon his integrity.

Signed,
J. W. Colyer, B. L. Waddle,
O. H. Waddle, Wm. M. Catron,
Jas. L. Colyer, Wm. Waddle,
R. B. Waddle, J. S. Cooper,
R. C. Tartar, C. L. Farver,
E. T. Wesley, A. J. Crawford,
Ben V. Smith, H. E. Cundiff,
J. F. Burdine, John J. Paule,
J. R. Cook, Napier Adams,
M. G. Colson, Virgil P. Smith.

A TRUMPET CALL TO DEMOCRACY

Senator Camden In Ringing Words, Tells of His Party's Services

"WOODROW WILSON, DEMOCRACY AND KENTUCKY"

Senator Camden's Statement of the Great Services Rendered to the People by Woodrow Wilson and His Administration Was Strongly and Impressively Told.

Versailles, Ky., Oct. 26.—Senator Johnson N. Camden addressed his home people here this afternoon. His statement of the great services rendered to the people by Woodrow Wilson and his administration was very strongly and impressively told as a business man would tell it without frills or flourishes. His speech in full was as follows:

My friends I have been complimented and honored with a seat in the United States Senate as one of the Representatives from Kentucky. I would be an ingrate did I not embrace this, my first opportunity, to extend to you, and through you, to the Democracy of Kentucky, my profound and heartfelt thanks for the magnificent vote and endorsement given to me at the primary election last August. I was prevented from prosecuting a canvass of the state in the interest of my candidacy, and from meeting you face to face, by reason of the measures of importance pending in Congress demanding my presence there as your representative, in discharge of the trust committed by you to my hands, and yet you gave me such a splendid majority and endorse



SENATOR JOHNSON N. CAMDEN

ment, that I am unable to find words with which to express to you my obligation and my thanks. I have earnestly endeavored during my short term of office to regress Kentucky in conjunction with my distinguished colleague, Hon. Ollie M. James—in her varied interests to the very best of my ability by being faithfully at the post of duty, and by casting my vote for those measures which I conceived to be best for the interests of the country; believing that in this way I could best demonstrate my appreciation of your confidence and my loyalty to your interests.

An Appreciated Honor.

It is an honor to represent any state in the Federal Senate; to participate in the framing of legislation in the interests of the great American people, but especially is it a high honor to represent that body the great State of Kentucky, a state so rich in its heritage and its history. While I can not claim the honor of being a native of Kentucky, I do claim to know a good thing when I see it, and I came here soon after attaining my majority, as soon as I was authorized to act for myself. You will observe that to me being a Kentuckian is a matter of selection and choice, while you natives really deserve no credit, as you had no say whatever, but were just born here, and couldn't help yourselves.

I heard of some objections to my candidacy because I was not a native Kentuckian, but to my mind a state which has furnished to the other states of the Union 10 of their governors and which has at the present time four native Kentuckians in the United States Senate, representing other states, and claims as her sons the Speaker and Leader of the Lower House of Congress, should be generous enough not to raise her voice against one who came as soon as he could, who expects to live and die and be buried here—surely this should be sufficient proof of his adoption and devotion.

My friends, I wish to say that in looking backwards, as the State Chairman of Woodrow Wilson's Campaign, I have a feeling of profound satisfaction, not to say gratitude, for the small part you permitted me to play in helping to bring about the election of the most notably constructive Congress

this country has known. It also seems to me that it must be a source of pride and satisfaction to every Democrat who takes the stump this fall that he can dwell exclusively upon the remedial and beneficial legislation enacted by this administration, instead of, as in years gone by, waging only a campaign of opposition upon the short-comings of the Republicans.

Aiding the Whole People.

Never before in our history has any political party undertaken to extend the aid and protection of the government to the people in their struggles, as has the present Democratic administration. It has been a revelation to the thinking people, to find after living under Republican misrule for such a length of time, that this really is, as our great Kentuckian hoped for, "A government of the people, by the people and for the people," when properly and honestly administered. It is a revelation to the business man, to the laborer, to the farmer, and in fact to all classes of citizens. Being myself a farmer, and consequently especially familiar with his environments, his needs and his ambitions, I want to say that I have been delighted to find so many wise measures in his interest enacted by the Democratic administration. I wish to call your attention to a few of the most conspicuously helpful laws passed by this administration in behalf of the people.

Tariff Revised Downward.

If the present administration were entitled to credit for no other legislation than the Underwood Tariff Act, a judgment, that alone would be sufficient to commend it to the affection and admiration of the American people. Unlike its predecessors, this tariff bill was drawn in the interest of the whole people, and not for a particular class.

After many years of patient waiting we have at last, under Democratic administration, and as one of its first acts, a tariff bill that actually revised the tariff downward, and in many cases removes it entirely from the necessities of life. The Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill, which was so highly commended by President Taft in his celebrated Winona speech, was enough to damn any party, and did enough to damn the Republican party for ever. No party of whatever denomination can retain the respect and support of a free people, that shows its utter disregard of their rights by promising relief before their election and then contrives to legislate in the interests of the classes and against the masses when placed in power. This is the history of the Republican party, under the selfish leadership of those who possessed themselves of that once historic party, conclusively demonstrated. A party may fool the people for awhile, but a day of reckoning is sure to come.

Republican Commendation.

The commendation and support of this tariff bill by a number of the able and conscientious Republicans and Progressive members of both Houses speaks volumes in its behalf, because strenuous efforts were made by the leaders and whips of these parties to line up their men and present a solid front in opposition to the bill. Senator Polinder, an able Progressive, referring to his vote for the measure, very pointedly said on the floor of the Senate:

"Many of those who ostensibly have been especially grieved over my vote for this bill and who claim to be greatly exercised as to the evil consequences which will follow its enactment are, as a matter of fact, really but little interested in the tariff schedules of the bill. That feature of the bill which really arouses their bitter hostility, although they are curiously silent upon it, is not the tariff at all, but the income tax."

"As a rule those who are in favor of prohibitory or excessive tariff rates are opposed to a properly graded income tax. Some of this class have been compelled by force of public opinion to favor an income tax, but in reality oppose it under the guise of

opposition to the tariff reductions in the pending bill. This bill, so far as it modifies the existing law, admits to that extent the burden of taxation from the poor consumer to the rich possessors of great incomes. Its tendency is to lighten the taxes upon mere sufficiency and increase them upon superfluity. This has been the policy and theory of every wise system of taxation in the most enlightened civilization."

The Income Tax.

To my mind one of the strongest features of the Underwood Tariff Bill is the Income Tax, because it requires those who are ablest and have received the greatest benefits, to contribute to the support of the government, and to that extent removes the burden from the shoulders of the poor. Instead of requiring every man who buys a suit of clothes, a pair of shoes, a hat, or any other necessity of life, to contribute a large per cent of the price paid to support the government, and incidentally enrich the manufacturer, as he has done under a protective tariff so long, it says to a man with an income in excess of \$3,000, you are better able to bear this burden, because you are receiving more of the benefits, so you pay your part, and relieve your less fortunate brothers. What fair-minded man, I ask you, who is willing to live and let live, be rich or poor, consistently objects to such a law?

The calamity howlers, with axes to grind, have criticized this tariff bill and called it a failure, yet, although it has been in operation only a year, there has been raised more revenue under it than by the Payne-Aldrich bill for the previous year, or in fact, for any year in the last ten.

When normal conditions are restored and the countries now engaged in destruction, change to production, with the rehabilitation of business and a resultant increase in imports, the Underwood Tariff Bill will abundantly establish the wisdom of Democratic statesmanship.

Let me call your attention especially to what the government has done in direct aid of the farmer:

Government Aid in Eradicating Hog Cholera.

A very careful government estimate made no later than 1913 revealed the fact that six million hogs, valued at \$65,000,000, died of hog cholera in the United States that year. As this is a preventable disease, it means that over 700,000,000 pounds of dressed meat and lard, or enough to furnish every family in the land with about 35 pounds of meat has been needlessly lost. This has been allowed to go on unnoticed for fifty years. It remained for this Democratic Congress to take positive and efficient steps to check the awful waste caused by this scourge. So, in February of this year a bill was passed setting aside \$500,000 for a nation-wide application of serum to eradicate a disease that not only costs the farmers many millions annually, but also gives the people a greatly extended meat supply. This certainly brings government aid directly to the farmer and lends a helping hand where most needed.

The Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act.

The Smith-Lever Agricultural Extension Act is the most far-reaching and progressive measure ever enacted for the farmer. It takes the State Agricultural College, the State Experiment Station and the Federal Department of Agriculture direct to the farmer, the farmer's wife and into the farm home. It is the first Congressional act that considers the farmer's wives and daughters by providing funds for teaching home economics. This administration was the first one to grasp the tremendous truth that it is all of the knowledge applicable and helpful to farming that has been worked out separately by the experimental stations, and by individual farmers upon the farm, and by the scientists in the United States Department of Agriculture could be gathered together and correlated and sent out to the farmer, not in written bulletins which they would not read, but by personal appeal and demonstration, that agriculture would be readjusted, that country life would have an attraction, a dignity and potential influence never enjoyed before. This act makes liberal appropriation for farm extension work. There is immediate available \$10,000 for each State Agricultural College and by gradually increasing sums the law appropriates \$4,580,000 annually from the federal treasury, conditioned upon the individual states providing an equal sum. This will make available after the year 1922 nearly \$10,000,000. In the first nine years of the law's application, the Federal government will have given the forty-eight states more than \$23,000,000, and the states themselves will have given more than \$18,000,000. Thus in the nine years of the law's besting, a total of nearly \$42,000,000 will go into agricultural extension work.

Co-operative feature of the bill.

The co-operative feature of the bill, the states and Federal government working in close harmony, is a very valuable step forward. Efficiency is guaranteed for the wise expenditure of this enormous sum by providing that the work shall be carried on in such a manner as shall be mutually agreed upon by the Secretary of Agriculture and the State Colleges. If explanation, or excuse, is needed for the outlay of such enormous sums, I would say that it is high time that such steps are being taken, if we are to obviate one of the greatest dangers that threaten our national existence. I refer to the deserted farm home, a constantly increasing tendency towards a system of farming by absenteeism, the growth of tenancy and the alarming drift of rural population towards the towns and cities. It is safe to assume that not more than 36 per cent of our population live upon the farms. This tendency will cease only when farm life becomes as attractive as urban life. There is an imperative need on the part of the State and Federal government to reshape rural methods and ideals. We must have better farming, better living, better and more education, which means better and more prosperous citizenship in rural communities. It required a Democratic administration for the Department of Agriculture

make this direct effort to get in touch with the home life of the farmer and to assist and improve his domestic conditions, thereby making the life of the farmer, his wife and family, easier and pleasanter, his work more profitable and an attractive—an actual sympathetic helpful interest of the government in farm life. Is it not encouraging to the farmer to feel that there is a party in power which sympathizes with agricultural pursuits, and is devoting its best efforts and energy towards the intellectual advancement of that great industry; so that it can no longer be said of the farmer that he is a "manu-facturer who buys his raw material at retail and sells his finished product at wholesale." It is, in my judgment, both an opportunity and a duty of every farmer in the land to cast his vote to endorse and sustain the Democratic administration in its great constructive and beneficent program of legislation, of which he is one of the chief beneficiaries.

I must mention another great boon to the farmer that this administration has practically worked out and that will be passed into law at the coming short session of Congress, which opens in December, and that is a Rural Credit System, whereby the farmer can borrow money on his land at 5 per cent, and for a period of time running from five to thirty-five years. The amortization scientifically worked out to meet the needs of the borrowers.

Farm Marketing.

This administration has established a Bureau of Marketing and placed the study of distribution, of buying and selling in the hands of experts, so that the farm products may be standardized and prepared, transported and distributed to the consumer at the lowest possible cost and waste, thus substituting up-to-date business-like methods for the slipshod, wasteful plan so long pursued as heretofore.

Parcel Post.

The Parcel Post System has been extended so as to directly aid the farmer in shipping his produce to the city consumer, thus extending and creating new markets and making direct connections between producer and consumer, and not only increasing the farmer's profits, but also decreasing the cost of living.

What Has Been Done for Labor by the Democratic Administration.

In July, 1913, the President procured the enactment of the Industrial Employees' Arbitration Act. The possibilities for good of this wise piece of Democratic legislation are incalculable. It will soften and mollify the asperities heretofore existing between Capital and Labor, employer and employee. Each interest is assured of a free and fair hearing of its grievances, and their disputes are submitted to and considered by wise and sympathetic arbitrators eagerly anxious to adjust all differences in a spirit of justice, toleration, and fair play. Already, numerous far-reaching issues between Capital and Labor have been settled notably the adjustment of the pending strike between the railways and their employees in the Middle West, which, if not amicably arranged, would have meant civil war, thereby abundantly demonstrating the efficiency and wisdom of this measure. Many other industrial disputes which would have quickly assumed the proportions of industrial wars between employer and employee have been satisfactorily settled, and millions saved to the contending parties, and all of the human veniences to the general public incident to such conditions averted.

The Eight Hour Bill.

The Eight Hour Bill extends the operations of the eight hour law both to work done for and by the government and putting the stamp of Federal approval upon a working day of eight hours' length.

[Concluded on Fourth Page.]

TONED UP WHOLE SYSTEM.

"Chamberlain's Tablets have done more for me than I ever dared hope for," writes Mrs. Esther Mae Baker, Spencerport, N. Y. "I used several bottles of these tablets a few months ago. They not only cured me of bilious attacks, sick headaches and that tired out feeling, but toned up my whole system." For sale by all dealers.

TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Teachers' Association of Educational District, No. 1, will meet at the School House, Lexington, 10 o'clock, November 14. The committee has submitted the following program:

Welcome Address, Mrs. McClure, Response, D. M. Ponder.
How Arose an Interest in Good Literature, Miss Chestnut.

Mrs. Pike, Prof. Pigg Character Building.

Mrs. Beasley, Prof. Wilson. Domestic Science.

Miss Coldiron, Miss Ward. The Newly Adopted Texts As Compared With the Old.

J. M. Craig, Homer Chestnut Moonlight Schools in Kentucky.

Prof. Owens and Pilkinton Agriculture in Rural Schools.

Robt. Spence. Value of High School Work.

Prof. Dickerson and Irvine Lunch will be served in the building and we hope to make it a pleasant and profitable day. All teachers and especially parents are urged to be present.

D. M. PONDER, Chairman.

Tickling the throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, indicate the need of BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP. It cures the lungs; quiets cough and restores health in the bronchial tubes. Prices 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by John Robies, Brodhead, Ky.